

**Election of Senator.**

Both Houses met in convention at 12 o'clock to-day, and proceeded to elect a United States Senator. Thirty Senators and seventy-seven Representatives present. The vote stood as follows:

Geo. E. Pugh	80 votes.
E. R. Eckley	16 "
S. P. Chase	10 "
R. C. Schenck	1 "
Blank	3 "

George E. Pugh was declared duly elected U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1855.

The Convention then adjourned.

Although we are of opinion that the election of Mr. Pugh will not reflect much credit upon the State, nor confer much benefit upon the nation, yet there are considerations which seem to impart to it congruity. We think him for instance about as well qualified for Senator as Franklin Pierce for President. The President can suggest no act of rashness that will not find a ready and earnest advocate in Mr. Pugh, in his own peculiarly modest manner. He has any quantity of ready-made opinions which may with the utmost facility be adapted to any occasion or set of circumstances. His conclusions are reached by intuition, and his mind is fresh and unbacked by investigation or reflection.

The Democrat says he was Captain of a company of volunteers in the Mexican war. "Enough said among gentlemen." This consoles us in a measure for the defeat of our favorite, Colonel George Washington Lafayette Manypenny. Our foreign affairs will be easily managed when it shall come to be understood by the "crowned heads" of the Old World that Captain George E. Pugh is in the United States Senate!

Capt. Pugh was last year Attorney General of Ohio, in which office he distinguished himself by the official opinion published by us a few days since, viz: That an act expressly inhibiting payment for certain "abuses," was "suspended for the present fiscal year," because of a clause smuggled into an appropriation bill of that fiscal year!

Capt. Pugh was once a member of the Ohio Legislature, "not only without law, but in defiance of law"—and was finally confirmed in his seat by a patriotic compromise by which it was stipulated and agreed—

1st. That certain early enactments of the State, called "the black laws," should be repealed;

2. That Salmon P. Chase should be elected to the United States Senate;

3. That Samuel Medary should have the Printing of the State—for which said printing another individual held a contract, had entered into bond with approved security, and had actually executed the work to the satisfaction of all concerned, (except the said Samuel Medary,) for one-third of the term of his contract; and

4. That Capt. Pugh and his partner Pierce, should be constituted and recognized as Representatives, though it was not pretended they had been legally elected, and though the persons who were legally elected, were present, and demanding the rights of their constituency.

We feel quite comfortable in not desiring fraternity with a party which finds it necessary or expedient to resort to such materials for support.—[O. S. Journal.]

Rufus Chapin, one of the Martha Washington party, who, being confined to his bed by indisposition, was not taken to Arkansas a few days since, with the other prisoners, from the Walnut Street House, took himself away rather abruptly, according to a statement in yesterday's Times, from the Hotel where he was as supposed, under strict observance. It is said that, coloring his whiskers and changing dress, he managed to escape from the Hotel, was driven in a carriage a distance of fifty-five miles before daylight, reaching a Railroad station in time to catch the express train, but killing the horse.

**EXTENT OF LONDON.**—The capital of the British kingdom extends over an area of 78,029 acres, or 122 square miles, and the number of its inhabitants, rapidly increasing, was 2,362,236 on the day of the last census.

**Anti-Nebraska Movement—Time for the State Convention fixed for March 22d.**

At a meeting of the members of the legislature and citizens of Columbus, last evening, it was, after mature consideration, determined to call a Mass Convention of the people of Ohio, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the enactment by Congress of Senator Douglas's bill. The Convention will be held in the city of Columbus, on

**Wednesday, the 22d March inst.**

The call will be prepared and issued probably in our next, and sent to all parts of the State. County conventions in every county are recommended previous to that time to embody public sentiment, and to make arrangements for sending as many delegates as possible to the State Convention. We trust the opponents of slavery extension will act with vigor and in concert, and see to it that every county in the State is fully represented on that occasion. Let us forget that we are whigs, free soilers and democrats, and on this great question, at least, act like citizens of Ohio. Let us meet this new agitation, so suddenly sprung upon us, as becomes freemen of a free State.—[O. S. Journal.]

**HOG TRADE.**—The Cincinnati Price Current publishes a statement of the hogs packed in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, this season, embracing all the principal points. The total number is 1,265,555, against 975,793 last year—an increase in number of 289,757, and in weight 5 per cent. It is supposed that Indiana, when reported, will not vary much from last year. Nothing definite has been received from the far west.

**NEW RAILROAD.**—The Cleveland Herald says that \$750,000 have been subscribed to build a railroad from Cleveland to Mahoning, to connect with the Northwestern road, which runs to Blairsville, 87 miles, and there meets the Pennsylvania Central, passing trains to Dauphin, from whence a branch takes them on to Port Clinton, and a road 36 miles in length, to be built, connects at Allentown with a road already built to New York. The whole distance from Cleveland to New York by this route is 535 miles—considerably shorter than any other.

A Washington letter to the Tribune says, "Gov. Wood, of Ohio, was induced to accept the consulship at Valparaiso, under the executive assurance that it was worth \$25,000 a year and upward; but finding that the official receipts are not sufficient to pay board bills, he is about returning in disgust."

The Rapp Community, residing at Economy, a short distance below Pittsburgh, have remitted \$250,000 to New York during the present season, for the purchase of various western railroad securities. This sum was in English sovereigns, which had been hoarded in their vaults since the disastrous times of 1837.

**A LARGE CITY.**—The consolidated city of Philadelphia extends from Darby creek on the south to Poquessing creek on the north, a distance of 22 miles, and up the Schuylkill, measuring from Kensington, about ten miles. It is estimated that there are 120 square miles in the city. The population at this time is about 475,000.

A brutal assault was made by Kissane and Holland on the person of Mr. George Robertshaw, at the Walnut Street House yesterday forenoon. Mr. R. was a witness at the preliminary examination of Kissane, before Esqr. Marchant, last summer, and with other witnesses for the State had been frequently threatened by the Martha Washington gang. Mr. Robertshaw called at the Walnut Street House (where Kissane, Cummings, Chapin, and others of the party boarded,) to collect a bill, and was making change, when he was set upon by Kissane, assisted by Holland, mate of the Martha Washington. Mr. Robertshaw, a gentleman of slight physique, succeeded in getting out of the house without being dangerously wounded.—[Cin. Gaz.]

**France.**

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1854.—The political aspect of affairs here is gloomy. By one party it is thought that Russia will not risk a war; by the other that war is inevitable.—England exhibits a great and natural reluctance to join the contest, and will do so only to protect her India possessions. A five years' war would so increase her debt and cripple her commerce, that she would be obliged to retire, disabled from the field. Does Lord Aberdeen foresee the danger, and does he know that the power of Great Britain has departed forever? America would profit by a war, as commerce would rest almost entirely in her hands.

The recent departure of Prince Esterhazy, the false Hungarian patriot, is regarded here as showing that Austria still continues her friendly relations with Russia; but the Hungarians and Italians will probably oblige her to confine her operations to her own territory.

In France, business is stagnant; the *ouvriers* are still without work, the price of bread is still high, the Bourse is falling, and rents are still rising. The greatest activity prevails, however, in naval and military affairs; 40,000 men are ordered to be ready for embarkation for the East. Stores for their support, and vessels for their conveyance are all ready, and the Emperor is preparing everything for a general war.

With regard to French internal politics, the rumors which were prevalent at the time of my last letter seem to have died away, but there is none the less agitation for all that.

Victor Hugo, now an exile in the Isle of Jersey, has lately published a volume of poems, of the most withering and scorching character, against the Emperor, and they are widely but secretly circulated here, notwithstanding that the possession of such a work places the possessor's life in danger.

The Emperor's future existence, as such, is dependent certainly upon the good will of the army, and is dependent upon the fidelity of the Generals Magnan and St. Armand, who are sold soul and body to Napoleon.

Mr. Mason is here, in the midst of trouble and vexation. At the first presentation there were thirty-five Americans to present. Mr. Mason decided to wear the uniform, and therefore Mr. Sandford declined to accompany him. Mr. Mason, who does not speak a word of French, forgot, in his embarrassment, the directions given him by Sandford; he placed the Americans on the wrong side; and when the master of ceremonies told him to change their position, he did not understand; the Americans would not tell him, and he bungled through in such a way that he was taken with an apoplectic fit and obliged to leave. So much for putting on uniform. He finds everything trouble and vexation of spirit; everything is dear, and he wishes himself at home.

Sandford has resigned, and goes home in two months. Don Piatt, of Cincinnati, takes his place.

**Seizure of an American Steamer.**

We have intelligence of the seizure of the American steamer Black Warrior, by the Cuban authorities. The ground of this extreme measure is stated to be a charge against the vessel, of having some cotton on board as freight, not set down in the manifest.—The captain and crew of the Black Warrior abandoned the steamer and went on board the United States steamship Fulton.

Dispatches are on the way to Washington, which no doubt give all the facts of the case. It would be premature to pronounce a judgment on the matter until we have fuller particulars of the occurrence.

**BUFFALO, March 2.**—Mr. Green the far famed diver, on Saturday last, found two locomotives in the Lake, fourteen miles above Grand River. They were about one mile and a quarter from shore in 22 feet of water. They will be got up as soon as the ice disappears. They were lost two years ago last fall, off a vessel, during a severe storm.

The work of putting down the second track between Buffalo and Batavia, on the Central road, will commence on Monday next, at the latter place, and be completed to this city by July.

**Arrival of the Alps.**

Four days Later News.—Battle of Shekatal. —Two Thousand Russians Killed!—Starvation at Sea—twelve Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, March 7th.—The steamer Alps arrived at 9 o'clock this morning. The political news possesses no feature of especial interest.

Turkish and Russian matters continue unchanged.

Flour at Liverpool had declined during the week 6d.

Wheat active at last week's prices.

Corn declined 2s. during the week.

Provisions without material change.

Cotton active and rather higher. Sales 70,000 bales.

Consols declined 1al $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The bark Bonnie Bee from Savannah for Liverpool was picked up off the coast of Ireland water-logged. The crew had been 12 days without food or water, 12 of them including the Captain were dead from starvation, and the remainder, 7, were landed at Swansea and are doing well.

The allied fleets were ordered to remain in the Bosphorus.

No further operations on the Danube.

Omar Pacha had hanged two Greek spies. Kalafat was garrisoned by 30,000 troops.

Gen. Aurep who commanded the Russians at Citale had been discharged and sent to the Caucasus.

The British steamer Hadie with Turks on board went ashore near Sebastopol and was seized by the Russians.

Russia was still endeavoring to impress a holy character on the war to the soldiery. They are told they are on the way to rescue Christ's sepulchre from the infidels.

From Asia we learn that the Russians had again been repulsed at Shekatal with the loss of 2,000 men.

The prince of Serbia had arrived at Vienna. His object is supposed to be to negotiate for the temporal occupation of Serbia by the Austrian troops.

England was in a state of war, troops embarking at all points.

The British contingent land force had been increased 30,000 men, Lord Raglan having refused to command otherwise.

The Queen's guards and C. regiment of cavalry were to embark at Southampton on the 22d.

Six other regiments were holding themselves in readiness.

Engineers, sappers and miners, flying artillery, field batteries were all in readiness for embarkation at various points.

All the regiments in the service have been raised to 1,000 men.

The artillerymen arrived, armed with short rifles.

The Niagara was to embark troops at Liverpool on the 22d, and the Cambria at Kingston, in Ireland, on the 25th.

War was becoming popular, and recruits were abundant, especially from Ireland.

The first detachment of the Baltic fleet was already at Spithead.

It the House of Commons on Thursday, D'Israeli asked if Napoleon's letter to the Czar was authentic.

Lord John Russell replied "yes" and said that the British Government holds itself responsible for its sentiments.

It is rumored that Nicholas's answer has been received, and is unfavorable.

Eighty thousand troops, the flower of the French army, were ready to embark at the same time with the English troops.

The Moniteur contains official news of the annexation of New Caledonia.

Austria was making great preparations for war, and her conduct excites suspicion of fidelity to the allied cause.

**THE MOB AT LASALLE, ILL.**—The trial of the persons concerned in the murder of a railroad contractor in LaSalle county, terminated in the conviction of the ringleader for manslaughter, and affixing imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year as his punishment; in the jury failing to agree as to another of the party, and in the discharge of the others.

The crime of murder seems to be quite a venial offence in Illinois—punished far lighter than the fashionable amusements of horse-stealing or passing counterfeit money.